



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

The following measurements are in percentages of the length of the head; which is 89 mm.:

Distance from tip of snout to posterior edge of preopercle	80.9
Vertical height of head in line through eye from lower edge of lower jaw to middle of interorbital space.....	51.6
Interorbital width	31.4
Length of eye	15.6
Length of snout	30.3
Distance from tip of snout to posterior end of maxillary.....	51.6
Length of maxillary	40.4
Length of lower jaw	61.7

WILLIAM CONVERSE KENDALL.

U. S. Bureau of Fisheries.

REPTILES COLLECTED IN THE VICINITY OF CURRANT, NYE COUNTY, NEVADA.

Currant in Nye County, Nevada, is an isolated farming community bordering a small stream, Currant Creek, which has running water throughout the year. It lies on the western and somewhat southern slopes of the White Pine Ridge and ends some fifteen or twenty miles below in the desert. A heavy growth consisting principally of low willows borders the stream. There are large and tall Cottonwood trees in sheltered and swampy places. The valley is long and canyon-like, very narrow in places but widening enough in others to allow long, level strips for alfalfa, grains and small orchards. The hillsides when not rolling are high, steep, rocky and jagged, being sparsely covered with the characteristic desert flora such as sage-brush (*Artemisia tridentata*), rabbit-brush (*Chrysothamnus*), a few cacti (*Opuntia*), loco-weed (*Astragalus*), etc. It was on these rocky hillsides that most of the following reptiles were collected. The altitude is about 7,000 feet.

The reptiles were collected by myself in the spring of 1916. Some color notes were made of freshly killed specimens. The laboratory work was

done at Stanford University with the help of Professor J. O. Snyder.

Lizards.

Sceloporus occidentalis bi-seriatus Hallowell.

Found on the rocks of a steep hillside. Two specimens, a male and a female, collected on April 24 and May 12, respectively.

Life-color. Male: throat patch rich purplish blue edged with paler blue; streaks on sides of belly of a like coloration except for an inner border of black; the breast, mid-ventral line and lower surface of hind limbs, light slaty-gray, almost white but somewhat blotched; a streak anterior to the anal opening and on the under surface of flanks, a pale orange. The whole dorsal surface, silvery gray with characteristic brownish markings.

Female: throat patch and streaks on belly only slightly tinged with purplish blue, being mostly a dark slaty-gray; rest of under parts whiter than in the male. Dorsal surface almost black with markings still darker.

The throat patch of the male is larger and single while in the female it is smaller and somewhat divided. The number of scales from the interparietal plate to a point above the posterior surface of the thigh is 38 in the male and 40 in the female.

Crotophytus collaris baileyi (Stejneger).

Usually found on the large, flat rocks of a steep hillside.

Three adult males were collected on April 24; and three adult males, one adult female (206 mm.) and one young female (154 mm.) were collected, May 29.

Male: color of the lighter streaks on the back vary from a pale to a vivid orange, often with a reddish tinge; brighter around black neck bands; knees

and upper surface of hind feet lemon yellow; a tinge of the same color on the tail. The double black neck bands, usually continuous across the back of the neck, are divided in two of the specimens. The anterior ring is continuous around the throat below.

Female: markings on the dorsal surface more obscure and more like those of the young than the males. The young female was much like the adult but had a slaty color on the sides of the belly.

All the specimens have two rows of interocular scales, except three in which they are fused to form a single series approaching *Crotophytus c. collaris*. C. H. Richardson (1) states that he has not found fused interoculars in specimens from Nevada. The femoral pores average 17 in the males; in the adult female 18 and in the young female 15.

Crotophytus wislizenii Baird and Girard.

Found on a hillside of gentle slope, fairly covered with sagebrush. Not seen in company with *C. c. baileyi*. A male collected on May 29 and a female on June 20.

Color of freshly preserved female: sides from neck to flanks vivid red on the lighter lines, the color extending nearly to the mid-dorsal line; this color also apparent on sides of tail within 60 mm. of tip; stripes on lower jaw very distinct.

The female contained six large eggs (16 to 20 mm. long) in the oviducts; three on each side. Number of femoral pores in the male, 21; in the female, 19.

Uta stansburiana Baird and Girard.

Found on a rolling hillside. An adult male and a young female taken May 29.

Color of preserved specimen:—Male: blue dots on the back not elongate, as usual in *U. s. hesperis* and *U. s. elegans*.

Female: body very dark, the light markings being almost obscure; tail light, contrasting with the body.

The scales are small, but larger than those of *U. s. hesperis*; very weakly or not at all carinated. Number of scales from the interparietal plate to a point on the rump above the posterior surface of the thighs, in the male, 90; the femoral pores, 13.

Phrynosoma platyrhinos Girard.

No Horned-lizards were seen in the Currant Creek Canyon, but they were found in great abundance a few miles southward, on the flat desert known as Railroad Valley.

Color of preserved females: under parts mostly whitish; upper parts gray, with markings darkest along the midline.

An adult female, taken in May, had three large developing eggs in the ovaries, together with numerous minute eggs. Supralabials 12 on the one side and 11 on the other. Tympani located in folds of the neck, covered with very fine scales. Femoral pores, 7.

Snakes.

Lampropeltis boylei Baird and Girard.

An adult collected under low willows along Currant Creek, June 2.

Color of preserved specimen,—dark; markings black.

The loreal plate is completely united with posterior nasal plate. Two post-oculars; one preocular. Temporals two, followed by three. Urosteges 56, all divided. Length to anus, 810 mm.; of tail, 110 mm.

Hypsiglena ochrorhynchus Cope.

A specimen, probably adult, found just before sunrise May 22 on the hills of a cattle range. This specimen, the first recorded from Nevada, was recently described by the writer (2).

Color of preserved specimen. Body gray, spotted with dull grayish brown. Top of head speckled

with brown. Streak of dull brown from the eye, being two scales wide here, reaching to the nape and widening to the width of the side of head. Large spot on nape between streaks on side of head. Spots on top of body larger and joined somewhat, giving the appearance of streaks. On sides, spots small and separate, reaching to gastrosteges.

Ires elliptical. Head flattened on top. Scales on top of head normal. Post-oculars two, temporals one followed by two, eight superior labials and nine inferior labials. Genials in two pairs, posterior longer than anterior. Anal plate divided. Scales on body in 21 rows Gastrosteges 160. Urosteges 48 pairs. Length of body to anus 160 mm. Length of tail 29 mm.

References.

1. C. H. Richardson—Reptiles of Northwestern Nevada and Adjacent Territory. Paper from U. S. Nat. Museum, Vol. 48: 403-435.
2. G. H. Bentley—COPEIA, Sept. 15, 1918, p. 83.

GEORGIA H. BENTLEY,
Stanford University, Calif.

A NOTE ON *XANTUSIA RIVERSIANA*.

It has been supposed that the four species of *Xantusia* are exclusively nocturnal. So far as has been known they all hunt for their food either after nightfall or very late in the evening. I once saw a specimen of *Xantusia vigilis* exposed to the light as it lay hidden in a crack in a yucca stem and I have found *Xantusia henshawii* coming out into the cracks between boulders just before dark. So far as I know these were the only known instances of diurnal activity on the part of any species of this genus.

On March 28, 1918, I spent a few hours on San Nicolas Island. The weather was clear and the sun